In the same year Clarke establishes The Bulletin of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane (later The Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane), the purpose of which is to improve the status of psychiatry relative to that of general medicine. The editor hopes that his "little periodical" will facilitate "fuller co-operation between the outside medical man and his patients, on the one hand, and the psychiatrist on the other" (4).[lxxxvii] The journal would feature "clinical pictures of type cases" (5), which would encourage general practitioners to approach their patients as "cases," creating more psychiatric "knowledge." Clarke describes a transformation in the status of the patient:

> [from] a menace to public safety or to his own welfare [to] a sick man ... at daggers drawn with his environment, who can no longer accommodate himself to the requirements of organized society; the victim of a diseased personality -- often accompanied by manifestations of various physical disorders" (4).

Clarke's "individual appraoch" served the psychiatrist too; it transformed the Asylum, and transported psychiatry, with a new and more portable kind of knowledge.

Clarke's emphasis on the individual finds a likely disease in Dementia Praecox. In an article from the same period entitled "Dementia Praecox"[lxxxviii] Clarke observes that, even if Kraepelin himself has yet to give an "absolute definition" of dementia praecox (755)[lxxxix] (the term is unfortunate, especially as it is applied to "cases which cannot fairly be called precocious, and others which are written off the records as recovered" (756)), the "Kraepelin idea" is the most promising for the future of psychiatry, "the one that points to the most hopeful line of investigation to put psychiatry on a more solid basis than has yet been the case" (756). Clarke suggests that more clinical work would enable it to do so -- especially the clinical observation and surveillance of ever younger members of the lower classes.[xc] He elaborates the idea in a slightly later article,[xci] repeating comments he originally made in 1906 before the American Medico-Psychological Association in Boston, in which he urged a "careful study of school children" in order to weed out "weaklings" likely to develop into cases of dementia praecox. Anticipating arguments for eugenics that would be made by members of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene in the 20s and 30s, Clarke observes in the present piece that if left to itself nature